



Concepts of Human Development As A Dilemma of Postindustrial Society

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Abstract: In the following article the ideas of human development as a dilemma of postindustrial society are discussed from the viewpoint of recent tendencies in the region. It has been argued that the development of human capital in Central Asia relied on important factors such as fair social policy, green development, nation building, use of resource-efficient technologies, consistency of spiritual and educational reforms, close neighborliness and the establishment of strategic cooperation. The article focuses on research based on the factors of human development that shape socio-economic approaches and its importance in social life, the role of dynamics and its importance in the development of human capital, in contrast to research in this direction.

Keywords: Human Development, Human Capital, Human Resources, Human Development Index, Sustainable Development, Global Innovation Index, Sdg, New Uzbekistan Strategy, Cooperation

Introduction

The socio-economic and dynamic changes taking place at a rapid pace in the world require the concept of human development to include sustainable development, the implementation of resource-saving technologies, the selection of appropriate strategies for conducting a fair social policy, and strengthening the foundations of the social state. The improvement of human development strategies requires the development of social, economic and educational relations, the creation of necessary conditions for realizing the potential of young people, and raising the fields of science and education to a new level. Revealing the socio-philosophical features of the principles of human capital development related to building a populist state, using resource-saving technologies, ensuring the consistency of spiritual and educational reforms, and supporting different layers of the population is gaining urgent importance.

In the scientific and research centers of the world, the implementation of the concept of human development in Central Asia, sustainable development, food security, provision of decent working conditions, green growth, ecological stability and social support of different layers of the population are carried out. In human development strategies, it is important to find the most optimal solutions for ensuring the priority of the principle of "man - society - state", human development indicators that ensure global,

regional, and national development, and for increasing human capital. There is an increasing need to research the place of human capital development, socio-economic well-being, quality education, and health indicators in the concept of human development, ensuring decent working conditions. In the development of the New Uzbekistan, reforms are being carried out to develop human dignity, social protection of the population, improvement of the healthcare system, priority directions of the social sphere that provides the living conditions of the population, and improving the place of Uzbekistan in the global innovation index.

Materials

“Within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, measures are being adopted aimed at realizing national goals, achieving the level of countries with a high Human Development Index (intellectual potential, literacy, average life expectancy of a person), ensuring the widespread introduction of innovations in the social sphere” (Mirziyoyev, 2021). In this regard, it is important to develop proposals and recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of reforms aimed at establishing a social state, maintaining a fair social policy, close neighborly and strategic cooperation, ensuring environmental stability and socio-economic well-being, which are established in order to form the New Uzbekistan strategy among democratic countries with stable growth and high human capital.

Methodology

In this paper scientific methods of cognition such as analysis and synthesis, complex approach, systematic-functional approach, content analysis, retrospective analysis, dialectical, synergistic have been used. In its principles aimed at improving social infrastructures in sustainable development, food security, environmental sustainability and social support of different segments of the population, the priority of the concept “first-man, then-society and the state” have been proven. The socio-philosophical views of the thinkers of the Ancient East and the West on the recognition of human happiness, well-being, health, socio-cultural rights as a high value have been proven to have mutual unity.

In the context of the analysis of trends in sustainable development of the issue of human development, human capital, issues of well-being studied by M. Haq, S.Anand and A.Sen, S.Fukuda-Parr listed indices of human development, F.Starr traces the retrospective foundations of human development in the region, P.Frankopan describes the cliodynamics of human development, B. Walsh, L. De Florio and M.Burnham addressed family problems in Human Development, V. Brian, A.Musgrove and J. Powers developed digital technologies and a “green economy” in human development, H. Seilo introduced the equalities in human well-being, E. Stanton considered the role of human capital and equality (The Human Development Paradigm, 1995).

On the issues of human development, human capital indicators, sustainable development in the countries of the CIS. Russian scholar A. Sagradov described human

well-being and its prospects, A. Razumov described the problems of the layers of the low-income population, indicators of human development during economic crises, T. Demchenko analyzed the international aspects of human development, G. Roshin explained demographic policy, decent working conditions, A. Klimenko has analyzed the social sphere and Human Development factors, specific aspects of the health problem. S. Olimova discussed migration, youth issues and regional differences, S. Pirmukhammedov shows environmental, socio-economic problems, indicators of the human factor, S. Matkeyeva considers the role of non-profit organizations in ensuring human development, N. Zhdanova human development presents gender problems, D. Zakirova has researched human potential in the country's competitiveness.

Among the scholars of Uzbekistan the human development and sustainable development issues have been studied by research scientists such as J. Pulatov, M. Inoyatov, E. Abdullayev, M. Israilov, F. Kasimov, A. Salimov. Views on the disclosure of human development, human capital, human well-being, health, socio-cultural development is observed in scientific papers of D. Norqulov, S. Choriev, Sh. Pakhrutdinov.

In the process of researching the features of the implementation of human development in Central Asia, including the importance of country strategies in human capital, the names were noted and the scientific work of other scholars was used.

The modern tasks of human development in Central Asia: 1) carrying out a philosophical-methodological analysis of the specific features of the concept of human development and determining the dialectical relationship between human capital and the expansion of human choice; 2) to reveal socio-economic development in the countries of the region and its connection with human development; 3) to substantiate the dynamics of relations with respect to human development indices in the development of Central Asian countries; 4) to study the role of social protection and effective management in human development, the role of reforms in the field of social protection in sustainable development; 5) analysis of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in New Uzbekistan in the context of the socio-spiritual development of society and determination of prospects for the implementation of the concept of human development.

As an object of human development, the development strategies of the countries of Central Asia and the process of reforms related to the human capital have been selected. The implementation of the concept of human development in the countries of Central Asia consists in substantiating the peculiarities of the directions of raising the indicators of human capital to a higher level.

Ensuring decent working conditions in the concept of human development, development of human capital, socio-economic well-being, quality education, clidynamic transformation of health indicators are determined to serve the implementation of the goals of the development of the New Uzbekistan.

The practical results of the study include:

it is based on the fact that the situation in Central Asia on Human Development has a dynamic character, regulatory legal acts on Human Development, analyzed facts, conclusions, proposals and recommendations have a positive effect;

it is determined that it is a theoretical and methodological basis for raising human development indices, ensuring global partnership, environmental sustainability, eliminating dangerous diseases, promoting equality in various aspects of society's life in the field of gender, carrying out scientific, educational and ideological work in educational institutions;

The need to conduct research on "human development", "human capital", "sustainable development", "human resources" has been revealed, and proposals and recommendations have been developed to create equal opportunities for people in ensuring social and political-economic freedoms.

The reliability of the research results is based on the fact that the theoretical views, research methods and approaches used in the research process are obtained from official sources, published scientific articles, tested in republican and international conferences, proposals and recommendations are developed based on the conclusions given on the results of the research work. it is implemented in practice, based on the confirmation of the results obtained by authorized organizations.

Result

The scientific significance of the research results is in the improvement of regulatory and legal documents on human development, introduction of human development indices, provision of socio-economic freedoms, arming the young generation with socio-philosophical knowledge, educational-methodical, methodological, scientific, experience. It is explained by the fact that it can be used as a theoretical-methodological basis for improving the efficiency of coordination of activities of scientific, social, educational, public organizations related to the preparation and publication of popular literature, the acceleration and improvement of the consolidation of science with education and other social spheres. Based on the global innovation index (**GII**) the following indicates the recent performance of the Central Asian countries (Global Innovation Index 2023 Innovation in the face of uncertainty).

GII	Economy	Score	Income group	Region rank
81	Kazakhstan	26.7	25	3
82	Uzbekistan	26.2	10	4
106	Kyrgyzstan	20.2	23	8
111	Tajikistan	18.3	27	10

The practical significance of the research results, strengthening the country's investment attractiveness and image in the international arena of civil society institutions and state structures from theoretical analysis and generalizations at work, introducing new mechanisms for working with international rankings and indices, democratizing society, preparing information on its place in international rankings, ensuring the achievement of national goals and objectives in the field.

The fact that the concept of human development is on the agenda is explained by the fact that the bipolar world has ceased to exist and Uzbekistan has gained independence.

Despite the fact that this concept is formed in South Asia, where socio-economic problems abound, some of its criteria are of urgent importance for the countries of Central Asia. In ensuring the implementation of the ideas of sustainable development, all states – whether rich states or poor countries—are laying the groundwork for the manifestation of a desire that offers each person as wide a range of opportunities as possible in achieving the goal set. In this, the indicators of the human capital of Central Asia determine the tasks to be completed. It is necessary to use the potential of human development in the region more efficiently, introducing modern information technologies. The countries of the region indicate that modern methods of social stratification should be introduced into the spheres of socio-economic life, including the widespread use of modern information and communication technologies.

The joint use of natural resources that the states of the region have in each other, which also refers to transport, the oil and gas sector, hydroresources. Existing economic difficulties can reduce the volume of transfers allocated to the social sector. It means that perfect social strategies should be developed in order to prevent this. It serves as the basis for the development of human capital. In the Central Asian context Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia are engaged in the diversification of natural gas supplies to the region, where Russia is the most important supplier of such commodity. During the May 2024 visit of the president of Russian Federation V.V. Putin signed a new contract with his Uzbek counterpart stipulating the construction of the new small capacity nuclear plant in the Jizzakh region of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are cooperation in the field of the construction of the dams, hydroelectric plants in the region. It enhances the cooperation of the these countries. The recent problems of Central Asia in the sphere of migration, including labor migration intensifies the existing problems in the region. Starting from 2017 reforms directed at the infrastructural renewal of the population of the region is in progress.

Discussion

The World bank Group, Asian Bank Development, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Islamic development bank, International Monetary Fund, are the largest investors in the countries of Central Asia. Among the financial organizations of the foreign countries Export–Import Bank of China, Chinese development bank (China), Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan), Agence française de développement (France), Korean Eximbank, Economic development cooperation fund (Korea), The Saudi Fund for development (Saudi Arabia) are also investing in Central Asia.

While the concept of human development provides for the total involvement of the population in educational institutions, the issues of post-secondary education, which is the next stage for Central Asia, are relevant. The education, level of life, ownership and use of natural reserves of all segments of the population are relevant for the countries of the region. The development strategies of the countries of the region, the UN's solution of such issues as the education system, health care and the

improvement of the skills of personnel with the adoption of SDGs, set the stage for the development of human capital.

The continuous cooperation of the international community, investors, NGOs, free media in the issues of human development of local self-government bodies is required. The substantive nature of the further development of mutual cooperation is revealed by the countries of the region, relying on their resources to the maximum extent in solving the problems of human development. At the regional level, it emphasizes the more in-depth integration of Central Asian states in the socio-economic and human resources sectors.

Conclusion

Based on the conclusions expressed above, the following recommendations can be drawn. It is necessary to develop a model of human development that is characteristic of each state of Central Asia. It would be desirable if the activities of educational and academic exchange centers that develop academic mobility in education were increased. It is necessary to prevent diseases with the characteristic of rapid spread in the region and establish a single Coordination Center for this. The factors that negatively affect human development: unemployment, a decrease in life standards, the need to develop specialized state programs that, having previously determined the decrease in school attendance in students-young people, apply measures to eliminate it. The introduction of the principles of e-government based on world experience is gaining dominance. This, in turn, presents its positive effect in the countries of the region, which leads to a reduction in various bureaucratic spending. It was identified that in order to create a special human development organization, it is necessary to organize the activities of the regional center coordinating human development tasks under the auspices of the UN in Tashkent, the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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